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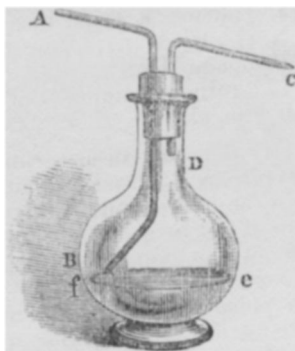
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apply the solution by sprinkling ; and the application need be made in the tougher specimens only to the more tender parts of the plant which are especially exposed to the attacks of insects—I mean the flower itself, including the receptacle, the buds, and the younger shoots ; thus the axils of the branches should receive special attention

The accompanying wood-cut represents the most convenient bottle for this application. It will be noticed that it is different in construction from the ordinary “drop-bottle,” and does not require any blowing with the mouth through one of the glass tubes, but needs only to be inclined at an angle to discharge a fine stream of the solution wherever desired. DC is the tube through which the fluid escapes ; AB, the tube through which the air enters to supply the place of the escaping stream. The bottle should be filled only to the line *ft*, below the lower



opening of the tube AB, otherwise on inclining the bottle the fluid will flow into this tube and obstruct the entrance of air. When such a bottle is ordered of a glass-blower, unless minute directions are given, he will think you want an ordinary chemist's drop-bottle and will reverse the lengths of the tubes. The extremity C of the discharge tube should be drawn to a very fine point.

After poisoning specimens they are to be laid between driers and placed under a light weight for twenty-four hours, when, as the alcohol is quickly absorbed or evaporated, they will be found to be sufficiently dry.

F. J. B.

10. Notes by Mr. Bower.—The new station of *Asplenium montanum*, Willd., is very much more north than any before mentioned. I have a specimen from Lancaster Co., Penn., but believe it has not yet been reported from New Jersey. It is curious that this species should make such a leap north. *Aspidium fragrans*, Swartz, has been found at Bellows Falls, N. H., and among the Adirondacks, and perhaps a time may come when both may be found growing together. They are plants of similar habits in not producing runners, and, although individual roots may increase so that several plants may be made of one, the natural way of both is to multiply by spores.

The subject of the two modes of multiplication of plants is interesting. Those with running roots do not seed freely. In my garden *Lygodium palmatum*, Swartz, creeps along and now occupies the sod of a bed about 12x24 inches, which is a little lower than that adjoining, but I do not see any seedlings. While young plants of *Aspidium Goldianum*, Hook., and *A. cristatum*, Swartz, var. *Clintonianum*, are frequent in my place, I see no seedlings of *Asplenium thelypteroides*, Mchx ; it increases enough the other way.

Struthiopteris Germanica, Willd., has a habit peculiar in sending

out runners two or three inches under the surface, and to a distance of 12 to 20 inches, where a young plant springs up. For this piece of generosity on its part, I have planted it alone, away from other ferns, where its ropy runners may be removed without danger of disturbing other things.

Other plants that produce seedlings with me are *Jeffersonia diphylla*, Pers., some Trilliums, and I see young plants of *Agave Virginica*, L. *Asclepias verticillata*, L., is almost a weed, coming up through the tan in the walks. I should say that the different beds that contain the above-named plants are not common garden soil, but made with much trouble from leaf mould and soil brought from the woods.

There is much difference in plants in adapting themselves to circumstances. *Frangula Caroliniana*, Gray, grows well in common soil, while *Epigæa repens*, L., will not be suited anywhere. I cannot keep *Cypripedium acaule*, Ait., although I have seen it in nearly pure dry sand and in wet sphagnum. It is curious that *C. acaule* has only one bud to each plant. It is the only one with a divided lip, and of our species the only one without a leafy stem. W. B.

11. *Rhus Toxicodendron*, L.—While riding in Chester Co., Penn., near the Delaware State Line, I saw a cow on the bank of the road, three or four feet higher than the roadway, nibbling this plant which grew in the hedge. On my return I enquired of a farmer if cows were known to eat the poison vine. He said he had known such cases, but whether it had any effect upon the milk he did not know.

Some years ago I wished to get *Rhus toxicodendron*. I was informed that the difference between that and *R. radicans* was, that the latter had entire leaves, while the leaves of the other were notched. I have found *R. radicans* at Bloomingdale having entire and notched leaves on the same branch. Subsequently I supposed that aerial rootlets might be a distinction, but I found on the rocks at Bergen Heights *R. radicans* growing up the face of the rocks, the main stem well fastened to the rock by the rootlets, and at the height of six or eight feet from the ground giving off a horizontal branch of several feet in length, and perfectly free from rootlets.

I have seldom found the climbing kind on trees of any height in swamps; there it is more likely to be bushy, or growing on stumps.

J. T. S. S.

12. Financial.—Our expenses for the first two volumes exceed our receipts \$53.33. There are about \$26 due which will probably be paid. As our small mail, if unpaid, must be delivered at the General Office in the city, we have not always leisure to forward it. Those who wish it can insure a more prompt despatch by inclosing to us twenty cents for the remainder of the year. The last number was vexatiously delayed by difficulties in the mailing.

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